

- St. John's Episcopal Church 1.
- Tallahassee, Florida 2.
- 3. Diane Greer
- 4. 1975
- 5. Division of Archives, History, and Records Management
 - 6. West view of building7. Photo #1

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Form No.	10-300	Rev.	10-74	ij
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R.A. Gray Building,

10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Tallahassee

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DESCRIPTION

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X ORIGINAL SITE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. John's Episcopal Church is one of a few brick, Gothic Revival churches in Florida. The gable roofed, one-story structure is located at the northeast corner of Monroe Street and Call Street. Oriented on an east-west axis the structure is the key element of a complex of parish buildings. The church lot is contined on the two street sides by an old brick retaining wall which is buttressed as is the church. To the north and east is the parish hall and education building forming an ell, separated from the sanctuary by a courtyard. The main exterior feature of the church is a large square bell tower attached to the southwest corner. The chancel extends to the east of the nave forming a small gabled wing. To the south of the chancel is the sacristy and robe room which connects the church to a small chapel which was added in the 1920's.

The facade (main elevation) of the building is on the west. At the center of the elevation is one of the main entries to the nave. The surrounds for this entrance protrude from the face of the wall forming a gablet. The opening contains large double paneled doors with nine square lights each and is set within a large compound drop arch. Above the doors is a large transom of leaded stained glass with a cross and crown motif. A triangular opening, probably for a decorative window, is located above the arch and within the gablet. To either side of the entrance are fixed, leaded stained glass windows set in drop arches with granite sills. (All of the windows in the church are similar to these in form and composition with rare exception.) Above the entrance within the main gable are three stained glass windows set in lancet arches. The center window is of Christ. It is flanked on either side by shorter lance windows. At the north end of this facade is the west face of a small vestibule The vestibule is defined by functional three tier buttresses (which are repeated regularly around the church exterior). Between the buttresses is a large drop arch with brick infill. (This may have been intended for a window or secondary opening.) Above the arch is a small segmental arched opening containing a stained glass window. The west face of the tower is at the south end of the west facade. It is also outlined by buttresses and contains a drop arch identical to the one on the vestibule at the north end. Above the drop arch is a lancet window of stained glass. Immediately above this window is a lancet opening containing louvers. The tower is capped by a corbeled parapet which extends around all four sides as do the louvered openings at the third level.

The south facade is dominated by the tower; at the base is the second mai entrance (the primary entrance today). This opening is set in a gablet with a compound arch forming the surrounds of the double paneled doors and leaded transom, as on the west facade. Buttresses flank this opening. Above the entrance is a stained glass lancet window. To the east of the tower along the r mainder of the south elevation are six bays of alternating drop arch windows and double buttresses. The extreme eastern portion of the facade is composed of the chapel addition which is newer but in keeping with the stylistic theme of the main church.

The north elevation is similar in composition to the south with two notable exceptions. At the west end is the third main entrance contained in a small gable roof wing which extends to the north from the building forming a vestibule. The treatment of the entrance is identical to the one at the base

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St. John's Episcopal Church CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

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of the tower on the south elevation. Above the entrance are two small lancet windows of stained glass. In the gable end of the vestibule wing is a trefoil shape opening with brick infill, probably intended for a window. A second gable roof wing extends partly from the easternmost bay of the nave and partly from the chancel wing. This northeastern wing is a later addition which reflects the style of the church in many ways. The north facade of the wing is assymetrical. A large, double door entrance set in a gablet containing a compound arch as on the main entrances of the building is located at the western end of this elevation. Offsetting this massive entrance is a very narrow lancet, leaded window. Centered in the gable above is a small drop arch opening with leaded glass.

The north facade is composed of the north gable of the nave and the gable end of the chancel wing. The facade of the chancel has only one opening, a rose window high in the gable. Below this is a large drop arch shaped brick construction which is corbeled out from the face of the wall. A recent alteration to this facade is a small fountain at the base of the wall which is set in a round arch of brick. In the gable end of the nave gable and commences in an opening at the ridge of the roof.

The nave of the church is approached through one of the three main doorways. The west entrance opens directly into the nave. The north and south doors open into vestibules from which access to the nave is gained through single panel doors. The nave is typical of many Gothic Revival churches as they were designed during the late nineteenth century. The walls are plass with wood wainscot. The most dramatic element of the interior is the open The walls are plaster ceiling area which is dominated by complex open trussing based on a combination hammer-beam-kingpost system. The chancel furniture is composed of heavily carved wood pieces with gothic motif. The alter is of heavy carved wood in a repeating theme of trefoil arches and quatrefoil medallions. The back piece of the alter is the most ornate piece of furniture in the entire building. It is composed of a multitude of arches, and pinnacles with crockets.

St. John's remains significantly unaltered with the exception of the wings off the east end. The brick church is a fine example of church archite ture in Florida.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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SPECIFIC DATES

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BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The physical plant of St. John's Episcopal Church possesses considerable significance as an excellent example of Neo-Gothic architecture. When considered as a congregation - a social and religious unit - as opposed to a building, St. John's Episcopal has historical significance as well. John's was formed in 1827 and was the third Episcopal congregation to be orga nized in Florida. After some difficulties had been overcome, a church structure was completed in 1838. Members of the Tallahassee congregation in its earlier decades included many men of importance in economic and political realms; Richard Keith Call, Thomas Randolph and his son-in-law, Francis Eppes Col. Robort Gamble, Governors Thomas Brown and John Branch were all communicants of the church during the Territorial Period of Florida's history (1821-1845). Early in the 1850's the Diocese of Florida as a separate entity came into being, and the first Bishop elected to serve only Florida, F.H. Rutledge also served for several years as rector at St. John's. Although the Tallahassee church was not officially a cathedral, it functioned as such unti 1872. After 1867, the Bishops lived in Jacksonville rather than Tallahassee.

The parish which St. John's serves expanded steadily and maintained a position of stability and leadership within the diocese both before and after the Civil War. In fact, the Tallahassee and nearby Monticello parishes were the only ones in Florida to escape serious direct consequences of the events of that conflict. Early in 1879, the original church building, the rectory, and a parish schoolhouse located on the same property were all destroyed in a fire. Although the structures had not been insured, a new church was soon ur derway. Meanwhile, the congregation met in the Leon County Courthouse until it, too burned in April, 1879, and then held services in the Assembly chamber of the Florida State Capitol. The church structure being nominated was firs: used in the spring of 1881 although parts of it were still incomplete as late as 1887. Within a few months of its first use, the western or front portion of the church (still unfinished) was destroyed in a storm but was soon rebuil according to the original plans. St. John's Episcopal Church was consecrated in 1888, since which time it has continued to serve in the Tallahassee commu-Additions have been built on the eastern end of the building, but it : the 1880's portion of the structure which is being nominated to the National Register.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

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St. John's Episcopal Church
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- Carter, W.H. "History of St. John's Church, Tallahassee,"

 Appendix C in [Journal of the] Semicentennial of the Diocese of Florida, January 18-19,1888. Jacksonville: n.p., 1889.
- Cushman, Joseph D., Jr. A Goodly Heritage: The Episcopal Church in Florida, 1821-1892. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1965.
- Florida. Department of State, Division of Archives, History, and Records Management. "Tallahassee Capitol Center Survey: Report." Miscellaneous Project Report Series, No. 30. Tallahassee, 1975.

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St. John's Episcopal Church
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Verbal Boundary Description

All of Lots 109, 110, 111, and 112 in the North Addition, Tallahassee, Florida

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St. John's Episcopal Church CONTINUATION SHEET

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Diane D. Greer, Historic Sites Specialist February, 1975 Division of Archives, History, & Records Management Department of State (904) 487-2333 The Capitol Tallahassee, Florida

Phillip A. Werndli, Historic Sites Specialist February, 1975 Division of Archives, History, & Records Management (904)487-2333

Department of State The Capitol

Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dr. Mildred L. Fryman, Historian Division of Archives, History, & Records Management Department of State The Capitol Tallahassee, Florida

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February, 1975

(904) 487-2333

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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1	FL	Dade	St. John's Baptist Church	1328 N.W. 3rd Ave.	Miami	1992-04-17	Downtown Miami MRA
2	FL	Duval		U.S. Naval Station	Mayport	1976-06-03	
3	FL	Leon		211 N. Monroe St.	Tallahassee	1978-08-10	·

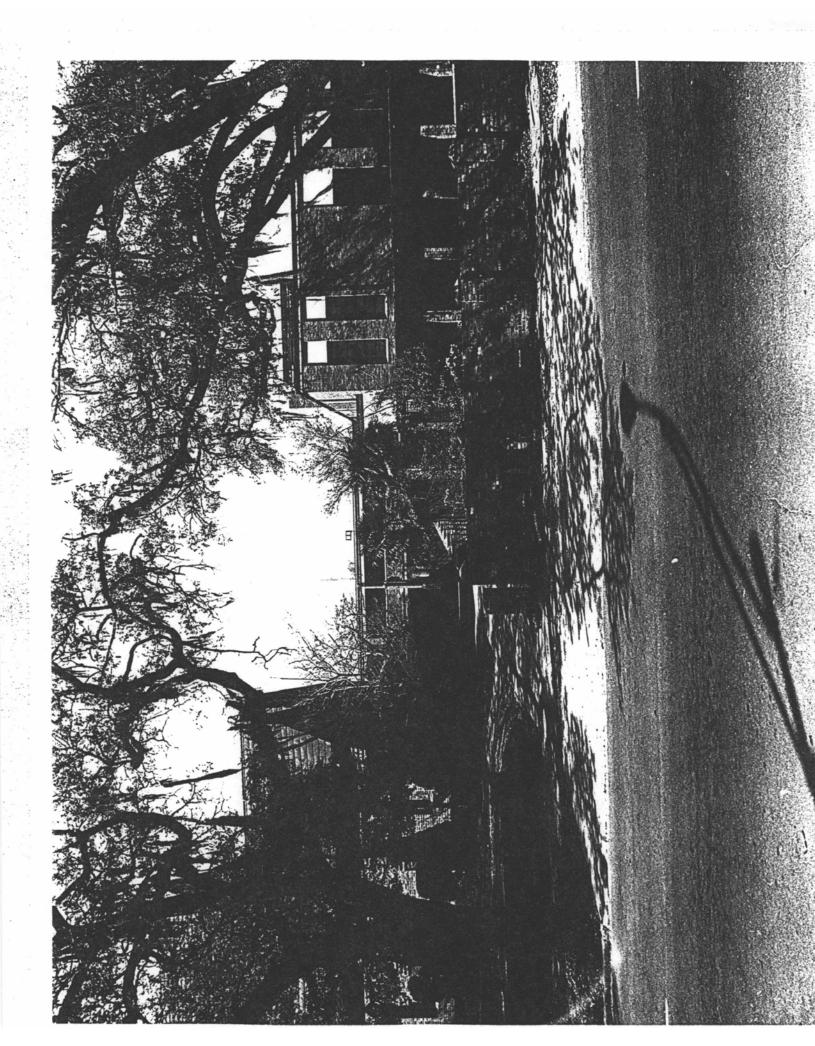
Page 1

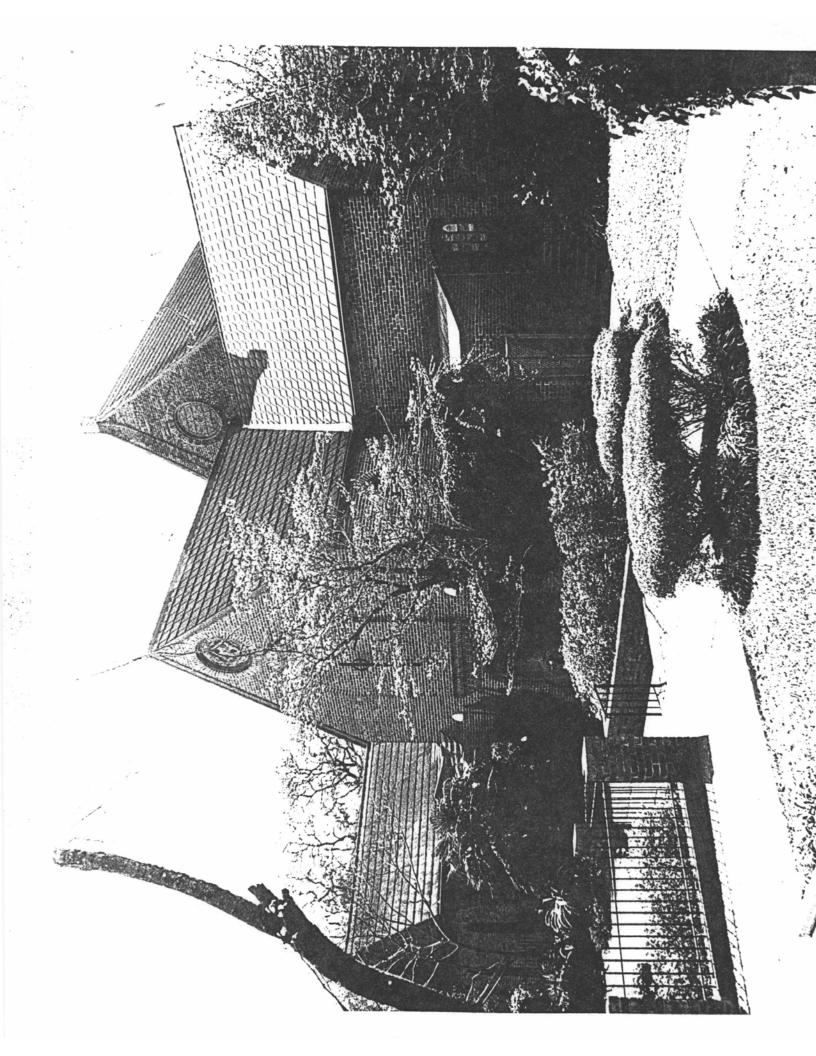


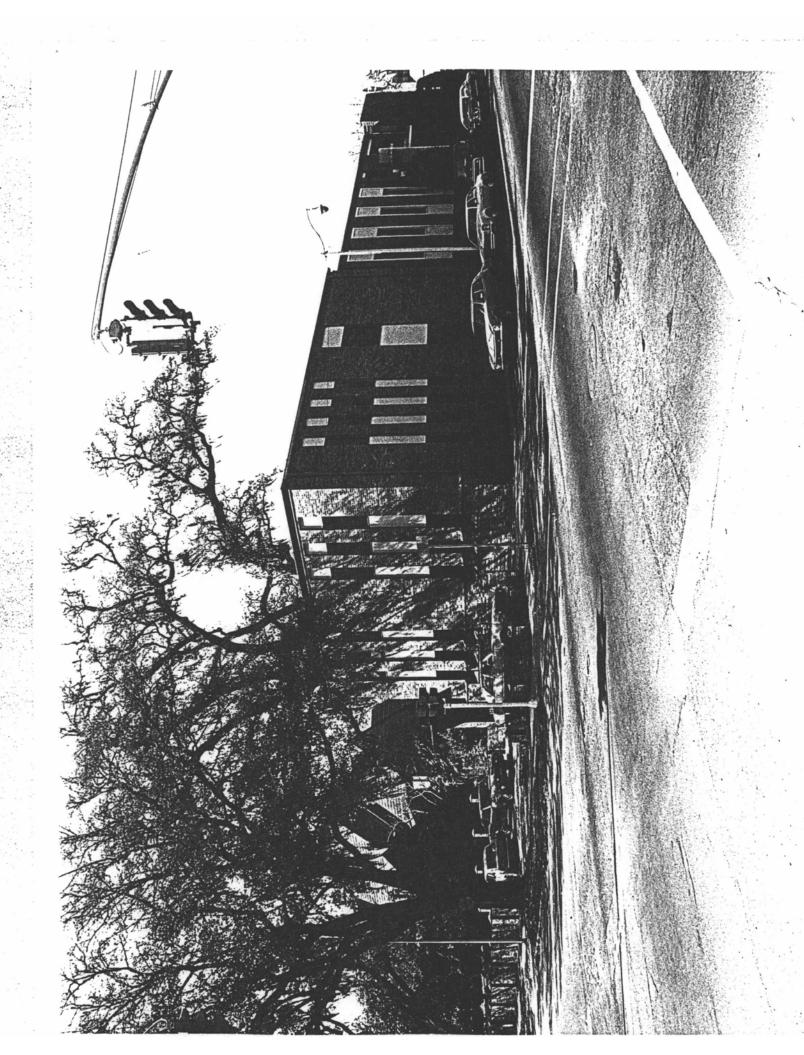


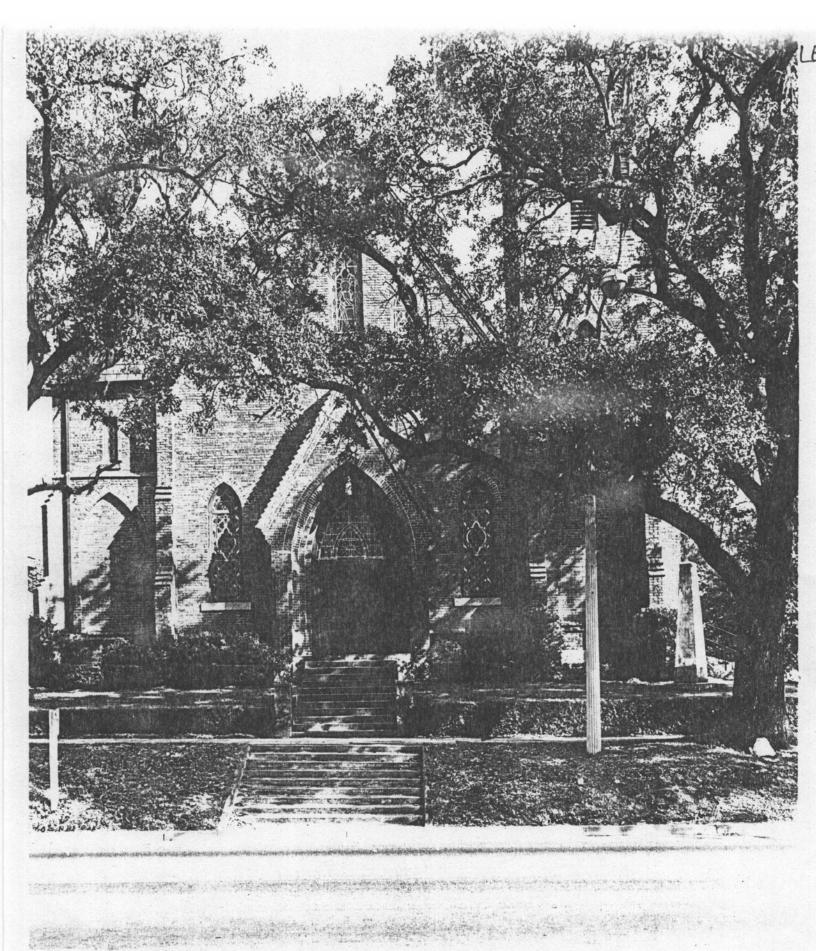


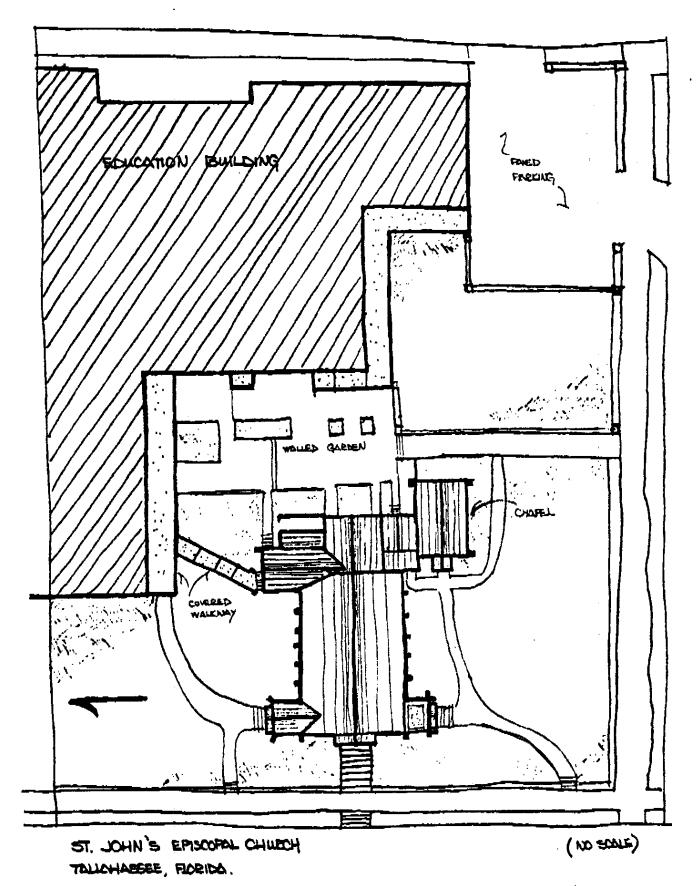












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